



**WEATHER**  
Fair and continue cold to-day and to-morrow; moderate south-west winds.  
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# Sims Says Daniels Hampered Him, Delayed Victory; Warned on Eve of War to Beware of the British

## Soviet 'Ark' Dumps 'Reds' in Finland

Berkman and Emma Goldman head parade down Gangplank at Hango; Attack Feared

## Depotees Isolated All Way to Border

## Buford Passengers Kept Below Decks in Port; Doors on Train Locked

HANGO, Finland, Jan. 17.—The 249 undesirable aliens deported from the United States and brought here yesterday by the United States army transport Buford for transshipment to Russia were taken off the transport this afternoon and marched to the special train which will carry them to the Russian frontier. The radicals were kept between decks from the time the Buford docked until they left the vessel. American marines and Finnish White Guards were drawn up as the radicals proceeded from the ship to their train. The party will be kept completely isolated until the frontier is reached, which probably will be late to-morrow. After the Buford had been docked, yesterday at 3 p. m., Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman led a procession of radicals down the gangplank. A large number of persons assembled on the wharf, gazing curiously at the landing. The "Reds" made up a motley throng, their faces being full of curiosity as to what their future might be, while there were traces of anxiety that they might be attacked after they had left the protection of their American guardians. Finnish authorities will look after the safety of the deportees.

## Secrecy Irritates Pilgrims

After they had landed Berkman and Miss Goldman talked willingly with newspaper men. Asked to give her opinion of her deportation, the latter replied: "It was melodrama to keep it secret." "It was unfair and stupid," interjected Berkman. "You can't kill an idea like that. The Czar tried and failed. It was legal and forgotten." "Do you want to overthrow the American government?" Miss Goldman was asked. "You need a new government," she answered, "and I hope the election will provide it."

## Won't Give Up America

"As Nietzsche said: 'The test of love is the power of endurance,' she continued. "I asked if they would return until I return to America. I will not forsake Americans."

## Objected to Dining Room

Miss Goldman complained because she was compelled to eat her meals in the Buford's dining room, where she was "an object for all eyes," instead of with her comrades.

## During the three-day journey

from Kiel to Hango the voyage was dangerous in the extreme because of mines in the Baltic have not been removed by the German government, according to various officers of the Buford, who left the boat for a trip to this little town. An expert German pilot named Schmidt was in charge of the vessel, swinging the ship around in wide curves or turning sharp angles. Once he stopped during the night while the rudder chains broke with a fearful sound. Matters were worse the second night out when a mysterious and mutilated wire message was received ordering a

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## \$25,000 Bag Lost At Chatham Door

## Woman Insists She Handled Bellboy Her Dressing Case; Hotel Denies It

A dressing case containing jewels, money and war souvenirs, which are valued at more than \$25,000 disappeared with a taxicab from in front of the Hotel Chatham, it became known yesterday.

The valuables belong to Mrs. William H. Derbyshire, of 1929 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C., and although search for the case by city and private detectives has been going on for more than two weeks no trace of it has been found.

Mrs. Derbyshire says, according to reports from Washington, that she arrived at the hotel from the Pennsylvania Station in a taxicab on December 28 and asked a bellboy to take her dressing case while she halted to pay the driver. When she went to the desk to register the bellboy said he didn't get any case and knew nothing about it. The taxicab had disappeared.

E. S. Wilbank, manager of the Chatham, said yesterday that Mrs. Derbyshire came to the hotel in "a fly-by-night taxi" known as a "pirate," which had no connection with the Pennsylvania Station. When Mrs. Derbyshire alighted, he said, a bellboy went out to assist her. Witnessing, he declared, saw Mrs. Derbyshire close the door and pay the driver, while the boy stood by waiting for instructions. The lad was not asked, according to Mr. Wilbank, to carry any luggage, and followed her to the desk.

The bellboy, he said, had been employed at the hotel for twenty-eight months and was entirely trustworthy. Mrs. Derbyshire is offering a reward of \$1,000 for the return of the case, which is eighteen inches square, covered with purple leather and bears the initials "K. A. D."

## Allies Ask Czechs To Protect Kolchak

## Admiral Held By Revolutionaries; New Government in Control

VERKHNE-DVINSK, Trans-Baikal, Jan. 5 (By The Associated Press). (Delayed.)—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, is being held here by the Social Revolutionaries, who have demanded the written retirement of Kolchak. The Allied representatives have requested Major General Julius Jahn, commander of the Czechs, to safeguard his person.

PEKIN, Jan. 17 (By The Associated Press).—An undated dispatch from Verkhne-Dvinsk, across Lake Baikal from Irkutsk, says the Social Revolutionaries are completely in control of Irkutsk and the fighting has stopped. The armored trains of General Semenov have retired to Lake Baikal. Ernest L. Harris, American consul-general at the seat of the All-Russian government, is on the way to Shita, 400 miles east of Irkutsk, with his staff.

## Influenza and Pneumonia Show Big Decrease Here

## Reports That Grip Had Occurred Among Radicals at Ellis Island Are Denied

The number of influenza cases reported to the Health Department yesterday showed a considerable falling off over those recorded Friday. Fifty-nine cases were turned in against seventy-seven day before yesterday. Deaths on Friday were two; yesterday, three.

Pneumonia cases reported yesterday were 104, against 146 on Friday. Deaths for yesterday were 40, as against 55 on Friday. Reports to the effect that influenza had occurred with great virulence among the radicals held on Ellis Island were denied yesterday by Dr. Dunlop Moore, surgeon in charge of the island. There are three cases of possible influenza, he said, which have been under observation for five days, but they have not been diagnosed as the malady. There have been no deaths from this cause. Only one radical, Ossip Kowalevich, has died since going to Ellis Island. Lobar pneumonia killed him.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Another big increase in the number of influenza and pneumonia cases, but a continuance of the small death rate, was recorded today by reports to the city health commissioner.

There were 865 new cases of "flu" and 146 of pneumonia. Seven influenza deaths were listed and 21 from pneumonia.

## Austrians Cripple Fleet Confiscated by Allies

## Warships Found So Seriously Disabled That They Are Incapable of Navigation

GENEVA, Jan. 17.—Austrian war vessels which, under the terms of the peace treaty must be handed over to the Allies, have undergone a second "Scapa Flow," but on a smaller scale, according to a telegram received here from Turin by way of Lugano.

The dispatch states that the Allied naval commission which arrived recently at Cattaro confirms first reports that the Austrian fleet had been seriously disabled.

The Austrians were said to have destroyed or removed the principal parts of the machinery of the ships, rendering them incapable of navigation; only the hulls remaining in good condition. Repairs, it is said, will require several months before the vessels can be made ready for sea.

## Day-Old 'Dry' Law Sees but Four Arrests

## Two Seizures Made by Local Police, Indicating City Intends to Help Enforce Volstead Act

## New York Nearly As Arid as Sahara

## Ship With \$2,000,000 Liquor Cargo Sails After 3,000 Cases Are Seized

Twenty-four hours of constitutional prohibition left New York dry and desolate. There were only four arrests in the city yesterday for alleged violations of the Volstead enforcement act, yet it was more difficult to get a drink of anything even faintly resembling whiskey than probably has been the case since old Hendrik Hudson sailed into the bay.

Two of the arrests were made by the police in a raid directed from headquarters on a Coney Island saloon. This was the first time the police had shown anything like a professional interest in the new sort of crime and was believed to indicate a change of policy since last Thursday.

Then Chief Inspector John Daly declared the police would not hunt for violators of constitutional prohibition, even though Colonel Daniel L. Porter, supervising internal revenue agent, declared that the police were just as responsible under the law for the enforcement of constitutional prohibition as the agents working under him.

Held Under Volstead Act. Detective Pico, of the Special Service Division at Headquarters, and three other detectives led a raid on a saloon conducted by Eusebio Piciello at 2801 West Seventeenth Street, Coney Island. Detective Pico said that Eusebio Piciello, the bartender and a brother of the proprietor, had sold him four glasses of claret on Friday in violation of war-time prohibition, and arrested him on the charge of violating the law. Eusebio, however, was charged with general maintenance of a nuisance in violation of that section of the Volstead act which relates to constitutional prohibition. Both men were taken to the Adams Street police station, as were three demijohns of whiskey, one barrel of wine and 204 quart bottles of whiskey.

Michael Minden and his bartender, John H. Larke, were arrested at 12:00 yesterday morning by Internal Revenue Agent Moses Rosenthal, who told United States Commissioner Michael F. McGoldrick that the bartender had sold him a glass of brandy. Minden was held in \$1,000 bail for the charge of maintaining a nuisance, and Larke in \$500 bail on the charge of selling liquor in violation of the Volstead act. They are to have an examination January 22.

The freighter Yarmouth, of the Black Star Line, a negro-owned corporation, cleared from New York yesterday afternoon, carrying a cargo of liquor. The ship's hold was champagne, gin and whiskey valued at \$2,000,000. There were 20,000 cases in the cargo.

Spurred by promises of big bonuses, longshoremen, working on the pier, Pier 22, at the foot of Roosevelt Street in the East River, all Friday night loading the vessel, but they worked until the eyes of internal revenue agents, who held watches in their hands. There were 3,000 cases still to be loaded when a neighboring clock tower sounded midnight. A minute later the agents formally seized the cargo. Captain Cookburn his ship could not sail until they learned if it was permissible.

## Fifteen Men Arrested

The 3,000 cases were removed from the pier yesterday and locked up in a government warehouse. The big consignment is said to have been brought to New York by boat and rail within the last few days. The Yarmouth was loaded so hurriedly that, as she started down the river yesterday afternoon, waterfront spectators commented on a decided tilt to starboard. The police of New York City, however, failed to reflect the haste of the loading. Fifteen men found intoxicated in the vicinity of Pier 22, and whom they charged with having stolen a part of the Yarmouth's cargo.

Internal Revenue agents watched the efforts of a crew of salvagers at work in the Hudson River off Ninety-sixth Street yesterday. The men were trying to refloat a sunken barge loaded with about 700 barrels of whiskey which had been intended for export. The ice floes in the river battered a hole in the hulk below the waterline and the precious cargo sank. When the salvagers failed to refloat the barge before 12:01 yesterday morning Internal Revenue agents were sent there to seize the whiskey as soon as it is brought to the surface.

## 12 Warrants Issued

Piled on the sidewalk against the wall of the Custom House yesterday morning were 150 cases of whiskey. They had been seized Friday night by internal revenue agents who observed a heavily laden truck stop in front of a saloon at Liberty and West streets. Forty cases had been taken into a nearby cellar when the agents arrested the men in charge of the truck. As a result of information gained from these men twelve warrants were issued yesterday for men in Pittsburgh and Baltimore, who are supposed to have shipped the whiskey from Pittsburgh to New York by way of Baltimore.

During the night the 150 cases were stored under a strong and trustworthy "dry" guard in the Old Slip police station. It made the police nervous, however.

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## Call for Kaiser Goes to Holland

## Formal Demand Will Be Published To-morrow, Supreme Council Says

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Supreme Council of the League of Nations is demanding the extradition of former Emperor William has been sent to that government. It was forwarded officially during the night.

It was announced to-night that the Supreme Council's letter will be published tomorrow.

## AMERONGEN, Jan. 17.—The former Kaiser worked a couple of hours today helping the Bentinck castle staff strengthen the castle dikes, which are threatened by the rising of the Rhine.

## Paul Deschanel Wins French Presidency

## Ballot Gives Him 734 of 889 Ballots Cast; Majority Biggest Recorded Since Thiers's Election

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17 (By The Associated Press).—Paul Deschanel was elected President of the French Republic today by 734 votes of the 889 members of the National Assembly voting. His majority was the largest since the election of Louis Adolphe Thiers, the first President after the fall of the empire, who was chosen unanimously. The total membership of the Assembly is 940.

The result had been certain since the caucus of yesterday, at which M. Deschanel was chosen the candidate of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, comprising all the various parties. The election took on, besides a holy character, the atmosphere of a patriotic manifestation. The feeling among the Senators and Deputies was that after the retirement of Premier Clemenceau from the contest, to whom the National Assembly was disposed to give evidence of the nation's gratitude, it was fitting that the new President should come into power with a vote that would give him the necessary authority to speak impressively for France. The general sentiment was that while M. Deschanel has not won the Presidency by such outstanding services as those rendered by Premier Clemenceau, he is a man admirably adapted for the position, which requires courage, tact, and, above all, a safe man.

## Outburst Follows Vote

The proceedings, as provided by the Constitution, were formal, giving little occasion for enthusiasm. When the vote was announced, however, the members of Parliament on the floor and the visitors in the gallery joined in a great outburst of acclamation, while former Premier Briand, who is generally credited with having secured the election of M. Deschanel, declared to a group of friends, "France and the republic continue."

After the balloting Léon Bourgeois, president of the National Assembly, announced only the vote for M. Deschanel, complying with the request of others who received votes not to include them in the minutes. M. Bourgeois made an address of congratulation to the President-elect, pledging him the support of France. He mentioned M. Deschanel's public services, particularly during the war, and "during a life of unflinching uprightness, consecrated, like your father's, to the cult of liberty."

## Promises to Uphold Constitution

M. Deschanel replied: "The National Assembly, in calling to the Presidency of the republic the president of the Chamber of Deputies, has marked its profound attachment for those parliamentary institutions which in the greatest drama of history showed again their suppleness and their strength. I address to the members of the law I will seek to apply the constitution in letter and in spirit, to solidify and perfect, in close accord with the nation's representatives, these free institutions. Our hopes of 1913 were not entirely realized, and it is necessary to-day to conquer the difficulties that press upon us by strict application of the Treaty of Versailles, the development of our alliances and friendships and by the union of all the French. That incomparable people whose heroism and sacrifice saved the world will surmount all obstacles and the 'mild' restoration which your father's, to the cult of liberty."

Salute my illustrious predecessors, among them M. Poincaré, who in the Chamber of Deputies represented France with such dignity and nobility. I salute also the great Frenchman who contributed so much to the victory by gathering together all the national energy and represented France in the Chamber of Deputies. I express the wish that the houses of Parliament will consecrate by solemn homage the immortal services he has rendered the country.

I address to the members of the National Assembly an expression of unspeakable gratitude. I bring to France and to the republic all my devotion and all my heart."

## Deschanel Gives Reception

M. Deschanel, with a military escort, received the ministers, parliamentarians and parliamentarian newspaper men, who were formally

## Hitchcock in Secrecy Pact Over Treaty

## Democrats Support Senator in Rule That No Information Shall Be Given on Compromise

## Conference Likely To Last Ten Days

## Shantung and Monroe Doctrine Next; No Agreement on Article X

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—At the instance of Senator Hitchcock and the other Democratic Senators who are formally negotiating with the Republicans for a compromise on the peace treaty, secrecy was ordered to-day on the progress of the negotiations.

When the five Democratic Senators met with the four Republican Senators in a formal conference this afternoon, Senator Hitchcock criticized the publicity that has been given the progress of the negotiations so far and demanded that the discussions that are now under way be withheld from the public. He made a motion in the conference that the conferees bind themselves to keep the discussions secret, and it was adopted, 5 to 4, on a straight party vote.

The Democratic Senators declared too much publicity has been given the negotiations. They have been made heretofore toward an agreement on reservations. They said that as a result of the publication of details of the negotiations, they have been flooded with letters demanding that they accept Republican offers for a compromise.

## Article X Still at Issue

As a result of the Democratic demand none of the conferees would discuss the treaty compromise in the meeting. They said that they did not want to place the Democratic conferees in an embarrassing position, but it became known that the conferees have not yet reached a decision on the reservations on Article X and equality of voting.

At today's meeting only the less important reservations were discussed. They included the preamble and American participation in the various committees and bureaus created by the treaty. There is little difficulty in getting any reservation in the treaty, as the Republicans at the first meeting on Thursday expressed their willingness to make concessions on those points.

The reservations on Shantung and the Monroe Doctrine will be considered next. The Article X and equality of voting reservations, which are the principal stumbling blocks in the road to an agreement will be laid aside until last.

## Taft to Promote Compromise

Former President Taft has notified his friends in the Senate that he will come to Washington within a few days to discuss a treaty compromise in the "mild reservations" on the Republican side. Mr. Taft, as head of the League to Enforce Peace, opposed any reservation in the treaty, and it was before the Senate, and lately he has been advocating the acceptance of compromise reservations in order to secure ratification without delay.

A delegate representing the Republican "mild reservations" called upon Senator Hitchcock and protested against what they declared to be "interference" in the treaty negotiations by Senator Hitchcock. The Administration leader has insisted that President Wilson be consulted before the Democrats accept any compromise reservations, and the "mild reservationists" told him to-day they thought he had prevented the Democrats from reaching an agreement with the Republicans that would secure immediate ratification of the treaty.

## 5,300 Men Remove Snow City Calls for 4,000 More

## Blizzard Feared, Citizens Are Urged to Devote Part of To-day to Clearing Walks

A force of 5,300 men, aided by 100 motor plows and 75 horse-drawn plows, succeeded yesterday in clearing the city's main arteries of level of the heavy snow which fell on Friday. Last night the Street Cleaning Department sent out an appeal for 4,000 more men to clean other parts of the city before the cold wave which is predicted arrives.

In addition to the 3,000 regular employees of the department, 2,300 extra men were put out yesterday in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. These were all who answered the call for sweepers and shovelers in the emergency. They worked steadily from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock last night. A small force continued on duty through the night in the district below Canal Street.

The Street Cleaning Department will conduct a vigorous campaign, in conjunction with the Municipal Civil Service Commission, to recruit additional men. The officials plan to avail themselves of the services of artists to draw posters urging enrollment in the department, especially with the snow-fighting forces.

## "Grave Errors" That Sims Says Navy Department Made in War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Admiral Sims, in the letter to Secretary Daniels, that he read to-day to the Senate committee investigating naval awards, said the following "grave errors" were committed by the Navy Department, "in violation of the fundamental military principles."

"First. Although war with Germany had been imminent for many months prior to its declaration, there was, nevertheless, no mature plan developed or navy policy adopted in preparation for war, insofar as its commander in Europe was informed.

"Second. The Navy Department did not announce a policy until three months after war was declared—at least, not to its representative and the commander of the forces in Europe.

"Third. The Navy Department did not enter wholeheartedly into the campaign for many months after we declared war, thus putting a great strain upon the morale of the fighting forces in the war area by decreasing their confidence in their leaders.

"Fourth. The outbreak of hostilities found many important naval units widely dispersed and in need of repairs before they could be sent to the critical area. Destroyers arriving in the war zone had been cruising extensively off our seaboard and in the Caribbean, and when war was declared, were rushed through a brief and inadequate preparation for distant service.

"Fifth. During the most critical months of the enemy's submarine campaign against the Allied lines of communication the department violated the fundamental strategic principle of concentration of maximum force in the critical area of the conflict.

"Sixth. The department's representative with the Allied admiralty was not supported during the most critical months of the war, either by the adequate personnel or by the adequate forces that could have been supplied.

"Seventh. The department's commander in the critical area of hostilities was never allowed to select his principal subordinates, and was not even consulted as to their assignment. A fundamental principle of the art of command is herein involved.

"Eighth. The Navy Department made and acted upon decisions concerning operations that were being conducted 3,000 miles away, when conditions were such that full information could not have been in its possession, thus violating an essential precept of warfare—that some decisions necessarily depend upon complete information.

"Ninth. Instead of relying upon the judgment of those who had had actual war experience in this particular warfare, the Navy Department, though lacking not only this experience, but also lacking adequate information concerning it, insisted upon a number of plans that could not be carried out.

"Tenth. Many of the department's actions so strongly implied a conviction that it was the most competent to make decisions concerning operations in the war zone that the result was an impression that it lacked confidence in the judgment of its representative on the council of the Allies and its responsible commander in the field. It is a fundamental principle that every action on the part of superior authorities should indicate confidence in subordinates. If such confidence is lacking it immediately should be restored by ruthlessly changing the subordinate.

"Eleventh. To interfere with the commanders in the field or aloft is one of the most common temptations to the government—and is generally disastrous."—"The Influence of Sea Power on History," Mahan.) The Navy Department did not resist this temptation, and its frequent violation of this principle was the most dangerous error committed during the naval war."

## Sinn Feiners Carry All But the North of Ireland

## Elect 70 Per Cent of Candidates and Are Expected to Use Power in Attempt to Force Settlement With Government

By Frank W. Getty  
NEW YORK TRIBUNE  
European Bureau  
(Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)  
DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—Sinn Féin has triumphed, as predicted, in the municipal elections. Throughout Ireland it has gained in representation under the proportional representation system tried for the first time in Thursday's contests.

Despite the fact that the new system was designed to give minorities a greater representation, the Sinn Féin organization succeeded in electing more than 70 per cent of its candidates, and the tabulated figures of the final results are certain to show further gains. In Dublin alone forty-three Sinn Féiners were returned—more than all the other parties put together.

The proportional representation system worked with surprising smoothness, considering the volatile temperament of the population. Less than 2 per cent of the votes cast were spoiled. Of 85,000 ballots cast only 600 had to be thrown out. One of the most surprising features of the election was the absolute calmness with which it took place.

Among the Sinn Féiners returned to office were the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Alderman Kelly, who is at present a prisoner of the British in Wormwood Prison, England.

All Sinn Féin members of Parliament were elected in municipalities in which they entered the contests. Mrs. F. Sheedy-Skeffington and Mrs. Tom Clarke, widow of the executed republican leader, were among the successful women candidates.

Throughout Ireland generally the returns show an irresistible combination of Sinn Féin and labor. Unionist and Nationalist leaders admit defeat, but profess satisfaction that the proportional representation system prevented Sinn Féin from obtaining a complete grip on the local electoral machinery which they fear the old system would have given.

Nevertheless the strength of the Sinn Féin organization as demonstrated in the elections is considered a striking evidence of its power and will have an important effect on the development in Ireland in the near future.

As far as local affairs are concerned, the Sinn Féin organization has now become the government, and the leaders are determined to show the world

## Aid Held Up In '17 Crisis, Senate Hears

## Admiral Says He Had to Go Over Secretary's Head to Wilson to Get Fleet to Fighting Zone

## Congress to Make Sweeping Inquiry

## Commander Told "U. S. Would as Soon Fight English as the Germans"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Charges that the fighting forces of the United States navy were seriously handicapped in doing their share toward defeating Germany through inefficiency in the Navy Department that prolonged the war for many months were made to-day by Rear Admiral Sims, testifying before the Senate committee investigating naval awards.

Admiral Sims told the committee that his recommendations were ignored on every hand for months after the United States entered the war, and that as commander of the American naval forces overseas he was forced to go over the head of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and appeal directly to President Wilson when the American fleet was called upon to perform serious tasks in European waters.

The only instructions he received before he left for England in March, 1917, just before the United States entered the war, Admiral Sims told the committee, were verbal orders to be wary of the British.

"When I was ordered to go to London in 1917," said Admiral Sims, "I was told: 'Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes. We don't want to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Remember that we would as soon fight the British as the Germans.'"

The committee members were so startled at the admiral's statement that they neglected to ask him for gave him those instructions. The inference was that the instructions came from Secretary Daniels, but Senators on the committee called attention to the fact that the last act of both Admiral Sims and General Pershing before they left the United States was to call upon the President at the White House.

Admiral Sims will be recalled before the committee and questioned regarding the orders.

A sweeping investigation of all the charges made by the commander of the naval forces overseas will be made by the Senate. When Admiral Sims concluded his testimony to-day Senator Hale, chairman of the sub-committee, announced that the admiral's statement would be submitted to the full Committee on Naval Affairs for action.

## Charges Called "Terrible"

Senator McCormack, of Illinois, Republican member of the sub-committee, said:

"I believe we will have to go to the Naval Affairs Committee or the Senate for further instructions and authority to investigate this entire matter of the attitude of the Navy Department toward Admiral Sims's mission. It is a terrible thing."

Other members of the committee declared that they were completely taken by surprise by the disclosures. They had believed that the Navy Department had functioned smoothly and effectively during the war, they said.

Admiral Sims's testimony before the committee was in the form of a letter to Secretary Daniels, entitled "Some Naval Lessons of the Great War." It was sent to the Secretary on January 7, 1920, the admiral told the committee.

The letter criticized the department for attempting to administer the details of action by the naval forces overseas, even to the extent of passing fully upon plans for action against the German fighting ship.

The American naval headquarters in London did not receive cooperation from the Navy Department at Washington, Admiral Sims declared. He added that "it was ten months before we really came to the aid of the Allies or acted on their recommendations."

## Entered War Without Policy

"Although war with Germany had been imminent for many months," the admiral continued, "there was no policy formulated in advance, so far as the commander in European waters was informed, and no policy was announced until three months after war was declared."

He was sent abroad with only one officer to assist him in working out the details of American participation with the Allied fleets, although General Pershing was sent to France with a staff of eighty officers, Admiral